

# INTERACTIVE MODEL OF INDONESIAN-MALAYSIAN NETWORK AND PROBLEM SOLVING: STUDY IN BORDER STATE KALIMANTAN BARAT (INDONESIA) – SERAWAK (MALAYSIA) TOWARDS ASEAN COMMUNITY

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## ABSTRACT

*The Ideology, Politics, Economy, Socio-Cultural and Defense and Security of Indonesia have different characteristic compare, to her neighbourhood countries. There differences potentially become problems since it happens in the border of the state. There are many problems happen in the border of the state, but it seems out of central government attentions. This condition has brought an impact to the imbalance decision making in the local government level. This imbalance decision happens as the impact of bad networking in the internal government or between central government and local government as well as the decision makers in the central/higher level and the decision makers in the local/lower level. The issued of the constitution of local government's autonomy (Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomer: 22 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemerintah Daerah), must be like fresh air for all local government in Indonesia, because according to this constitution, all of central government's authorities are delivered to the local government except six authorities: Monetary, Fiscal, Judicial, Religion, Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security. But Local government in the border state does not gain these oportunities from this freedom of decision making, because all the problems that appear mostly connected to foreign affairs tasks area, in which the authority that makes decisions belongs to central government in Jakarta. As the decision to solve the problems need to be well and fast, while the networking is not yet running well in the internal government, so, the result of the problem solving usually comes as imbalance decisions. Learnig from what China did to stand up and win the game in the economic policies (secondary research), well networking between local and central government, inward-looking national will bring an impact to high level interaction, problem solving for various unique cases,the interaction access to central government, so, it will reduce the imbalance decision in the border state especially to solve the problems between both the neighbourhood countries Indonesia-Malaysia which brings impact to the ASEAN Caring Community.*

**Key Words:** Interactive Model, Network, Problem Solving Style, Border State ,ASEAN Community

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### ABSTRAK

Kondisi ideologi, politik, ekonomi, sosial budaya, serta sistem pertahanan dan keamanan Negara Indonesia mempunyai karakteristik yang berbeda dibandingkan dengan Negara-negara tetangganya. Perbedaan ini berpotensi menimbulkan permasalahan di masing-masing wilayah perbatasan Indonesia dengan Negara tetangga tersebut. Permasalahan-permasalahan yang muncul di wilayah perbatasan ini kurang mendapatkan perhatian pemerintah pusat sehingga sering terjadi pengambilan keputusan yang timpang di tingkat Pemerintah Daerah dalam penyelesaian masalah. Munculnya berbagai ketimpangan ini disebabkan karena kurang adanya *networking* antara pengambil keputusan di tingkat pusat dengan yang di tingkat daerah. Lahirnya UUR 22 tahun 1999 tentang Pemerintah Daerah, seharusnya merupakan angin segar bagi Pemerintah Daerah, karena semua kewenangan Pemerintah Pusat diberikan kepada Daerah kecuali enam hal yaitu : Fiskal; Moneter; Peradilan; Agama; Politik Luar Negeri; Pertahanan dan Keamanan. Namun tidak demikian halnya bagi Pemerintah Daerah yang berada di wilayah perbatasan. Hal ini dikarenakan permasalahan yang muncul seringkali berkaitan erat dengan tingginya tingkat interaksi langsung dengan pihak Negara lain yang berbatasan dengan Indonesia. Penyelesaian permasalahan dituntut cepat dan tepat, akan tetapi karena kewenangan berada di pemerintah pusat dan tidak adanya *networking*, menyebabkan keputusan yang dihasilkan sering lambat dan timpang. Dengan adanya *networking* lembaga pemerintahan, maka terjadi tingkat interaksi yang tinggi antara pemerintah pusat dengan jajarannya sampai di tingkat bawah; terselesaikannya berbagai kasus unik dan kemudahan akses untuk berinteraksi dengan Pemerintah Pusat, sehingga dapat meminimalkan ketimpangan dalam pengambilan keputusan untuk penyelesaian masalah, utamanya penyelesaian permasalahan dengan Negara tetangga yang akan berdampak pada keselarasan hubungan masyarakat di kawasan regional Asia Tenggara. Kita bisa belajar dari keberhasilan Cina dalam kebangkitan ekonomi (secondary research).

**Key Words:** *Interactive Model, Network, Problem Solving Style, Border State, ASEAN Community*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic state, situated on the world-cross position in the Southeast Asia Region, one of the ten members of Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN). ASEAN Founding Fathers gathered in Bangkok 1967 in order to bring out a Southeast Asean region of peace, freedom and prosperity for their people. (ASEAN selayang Pandang 2006:145). So, among all the member of ASEAN should develops cooperation, networking and understanding to each other upon their each national interest, and the ASEAN people's should lives in one vision, one identity, one community. (Roadmap for ASEAN Community 2009-2015).

In a document called The ASEAN Vision2020, the country members of ASEAN committed themselves to the goal of a Southeast Asia, that has become a community of caring societies, living in peace and harmony and bound by a common regional identity. Social justice and the rule of law reign in that ASEAN community, which has solved the problem of poverty, it is peoples having knowledge and skills to produce all their need. In order to fulfil their needs, people sometime have to move from one place to another, eventhough they have to across the border of the state. The high intensity of people's mobilization and the more active interaction between peoples of the two countries on the border of the state usually caused the appearance of many problems. Even it is just individual interaction but mostly it has impact to the national problems since this is happen on the border of the state.

Indonesia and Malaysia are neighbors. The longest land border states between Indonesia and another ASEAN countries member is located in Kalimantan. The border state lines is about 2004 kilometres long, situated between Kalimantan Barat ( Indonesia) and Serawak (Malaysia).

The entry point to the both countries is located in Entikong, Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan Barat (West Borneo) Province (Indonesia entry point), and Tebedu, Serawak ( Malaysia entry point).

**Figure 1: Border Map (Indonesia – Malaysia)**

The gate of entry point always opens at eight AM, and closes at 5 PM. Around eight AM we can see many Indonesian peoples waiting in front of Tebedu entry point and around 5 PM they pass through the border again. Most of them are Indonesian workers whose works in Malaysia. As both Indonesian and Malaysian who lives in this border state had very close relationship as neighbors and some are also relatives, twice a year the gates open free for them both nations in order to participating on Dawai Serawak and Dawai Dayak, one of Social Economic Malaysia - Indonesia (Sosek Malindo) Programme (Rahatmawati and Wahyuni, 2012). Entikong-Tebedu entry point, is the most busy entry point along the state border lines between Indonesia – Malaysia. In the year of 2012 for instance, 172.307 Indonesian peoples entering Malaysia, 96.029 of them using Cross Border Card (Kartu Lintas Batas), and the rest of them using passport. This amount not include many more Indonesian peoples whose come to Malaysia Illegally (BNPP, 2012). The frequencies of mobilization and interaction between both citizen Indonesian and Malaysian influence the increasing of problems significantly. Many studies indicates the complex boarder issues (Depkimpraswil, 2002; BAPPENAS 2004; LEMHANNAS, 2004; dan Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia) as follows: geographical issues; securities issues (cross border crimes, illegal trading, dispute area); ecological issues (illegal logging, etc).

poverties issues (education, health, infrastructure); Coordination and development policies implementation issues (lac of communication, dependency local government to central government, CIQS services at the entry point, unsincronity on border management); demography issues (social change, migrant, illegal border cross); patriotism issues. There are many cases in the border state Kalimantan Barat (West Borneo) Indonesia (Rahatmawati and Purbudi, 2012): Illegal logging, Trafficking in person, Drugs, Immigration, Illegal Fishing, Customs offence infraction, Cross Border Crime.

As Indonesia and Malaysia are ASEAN members, by the spirit of a new ASEAN, both reaffirm their commitment to accelerating the establishment of the ASEAN Community, comprising the aforementioned three pillars, namely (political-security community, economic community and Socio-cultural community, all of which are closely intertwined and mutually reinforcing for the purpose of ensuring durable peace, stability and shared prosperity in the region), by 5 years to 15 years (Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the roadmap for the ASEAN Community 2009-2015, 1st March 2009 at Cha-am, Thailand). There are many problems appears in the border state, but it seems that government does not pay good attention to solve those problems. Less networking between Local government and national government caused unbalance decision.

Since the local government authority constitution issued namely Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia (UURI) Nomer 22 tahun 1999 tentang Pemerintah Daerah, it must be kind of fresh air for the local government because all central government authority was given except six authority which are authority on: 1. Monetary policy; 2. Fiscal policy; 3. Justice; 4. Religion; 5. Foreign Affairs and; 6. Defense and Security. But it is not so for the local government in the border state, because they have to face many problems deals with Foreign Affairs and also Defense and Security tasks, which are the authority not belongs to them, mean while the urgent problems need well and fast decision. What happen than is the problem solving's decision usually un balance and take much times, because of the constrain communication between local in border state and central government in Jakarta as the impact of the absence of networking. Mean while, beside the lac of policy to solve the problems, cooperation and coordination between the two countries not running well as both still stuck on their vested interest rather than "we feeling", the spirit in which ASEAN Founding Fathers gathered in Bangkok 1967 in order to bring out a Southeast Asean region of peace, freedom and prosperity for their people. (ASEAN selayang Pandang 2006:145).

## 2. NETWORK POSITION

Many studies of employee creativity have yet to consider an important dimension many on organizational settings. Many employees in modern organizations are working under conditions of high job autonomy (Cotton; Cumming, 1997). This suggests that employees' interactions with their co-worker are increasingly likely to influence work outcome. A network approach as interaction based upon these dyadic different with group or employee outcome.

Andrew (Cumming, 1997) found that frequency of communication with colleagues and the number of close colleagues were more highly correlated with scientific contribution. When the mean autonomy reported by group members was than low. High autonomy was operationalized in that study as an opportunity to participate in decision making, suggesting that when decision making context was determining and employees close to interest with their colleagues, creative performance was highest.

Three model interaction network, 1. Interaction matters (high or low isolated positions); 2. The type of interaction matters (variety and uniqueness communication); and 3. Access to interaction matters (easy or difficult interactions) (Cumming, 1997). Interaction matters, a type of interaction as a technical information, social support, and social control.

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### 3. NETWORKING TO DECISION MAKING

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As the follow up the ASEAN vision, Indonesia and Malaysia establish a network of social and economic annual forum namely Sosek Malindo Kalimantan Barat-Sarawak. The 28th Sosek Malindo held in Pontianak West Kalimantan Province in July 2012. In that occasion, eight sectors were discussed, includes; Defense, Security, Economic, Social- community, Education and Cultural. Eventhough Sosek Malindo have been running since 28 years ago, but in fact, as a whole all the programmes which have been made some ways there were not optimal.

As Indonesia and Malaysia both are members of ASEAN, their activities of course respect their own commitment towards ASEAN Community living in peace, freedom and prosperity for their people's. Living together in one vision, one identity, one community by comprising three pillar namely political-security community, economic community and Socio-cultural community, (Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009 ? 2015).

Both Indonesia and Malaysia realized that eventhough geographically they are very close, and also both have similarity on socio-cultural aspect, but their ideology, politic, economic, social-cultural and defense and security systems of both country are different. Indonesia have Pancasila as way of life. On the other hand, Malaysia with her historical background and her national outlook have her own characteristic. Beside, each country have their own national interest as their P rst priority. The values differences and the differences of national interest of course inß uences the way they solve their national problems. So, both country have to sit together and discuss the problems with spirit of "we feeling" rather than stuck to their vested interest.

The National interest is the reason why one country doing cooperation with another country (international relationship). The regional relationship is a performance of interdependency based on Geography that appears become collective interests(Sjamsumar, 1995). Since the national interest is the P rst priority, Indonesia make an effort to construct strong national resilience. National resilience means national dynamic conditions contains strengths and perseverances in facing challenges, threats, barriers and inferences that threaten national identity, integrity and existency in many aspect of national frame of life such as Ideology, Politics, Economic, Social, Cultural, Defense and security (Lemhanas, 1997). The resilience studies determined that Resilience builds starts from Personal resilience, become family resilience etcetera, society resilience, Regency resilience, National resilience, Regional resilience and Global resilience, but in condition that all are well integrated and impossible without networking.

Networking extremely needed to develop. In this case, communication, cooperation and understanding is really mater towards ASEAN Community especially for Malaysia and Indonesia (MALINDC

**1. Interaction matters (high or low isolated positions).**

In the local government levels on the border state, high or low interaction determined to choose the alternative choices of strategic problem solving. If the interaction in the high level, the networking need to be support the high technology equipment in order to facilitate the interaction, such integrated media teleconference.

**2. The type of interaction matters (variety and uniqueness communication)**

The uniqueness of problem in the border state Kalimantan Barat (Indonesia)- Serawak (Malaysia) have to be solved also with unique way. The problem solving in this unique place can not be use on other case. This only match for case to case problem solving.

**3. Access to interaction matters (easy or difficult interactions)**

The level of difficulties that decision makers handle on the border state Kalimantan Barat (Indonesia)- Serawak (Malaysia) is that this border lines along the 2000 kilometers located in the geographically quite difficult, while there is not yet provide network neither proper infrastructure. So, this is the constrain to be able to give best services and to make well and fast decision.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The ASEAN leaders at the 12th ASEAN summit in January 2007 agreed to hasten the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015 and to transform ASEAN into a region with free movement of goods, services, investment, skilled labour, and free flow of capital. It gives opportunity to Indonesia to enlarge market of national industries product. On the other side, numbers of challenge still facing the domestic industries sector, one of them is the infrastructure been late to developed, said Industrial Minister, Mohammad Hidayat in a panel discussion "Indonesian Economy 2013: Global Economy and ASEAN Domestic Market" 12th January 2013 in Jakarta.

One interesting story about the superiority of China that inspiring us fantastically. It is a model of the rising up of China from the powerless become powerful giant nation in the world (Kompas, 2 Januari 2013). The fantastic growth in China start from widely infrastructure development until to the China's rural areas with build 70.000 kilometre highway per year, beside airports and ports in the big towns. Such as in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou for instance, even already have subway and highway but still builds ringroad. Beijing nowadays have 5 ringroads and the sixth will be ready in a short time. China also builds giant industries areas, aeroplane industry, sub marine, ships, machine gun, people's cars and luxurious cars, motor cycle, almost all kinds of electronic product and various other human needs, which is produce in large scale.

As China has 1.4 billion population, actually China already busy to fulfil domestic product demand, but China also exporter various product in many quality levels. The more bigger industry capacity the more efficient in production. That is why, no other country can compete China for the price that given.

In case of ASEAN COMMUNITY, if all the members of ASEAN willing to be united, as the **spirit of ASEAN: One vision, one identity, one community**, it is possible to develop strong economic together, achieve high efficiency in producing commodities, ASEAN will become market leader in the global market era. In one condition, networking must be strongly developed.



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# DEVELOPS SINERGITY PERSON – JOB FIT ON INDONESIAN WORKERS (TKI) AND ITS IMPLICATION ON PROSPERITY AND LIVING IN HARMONI IN ASEAN COMMUNITY (CASE STUDY: INDONESIA- MALAYSIA)

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## ABSTRAK

*The aims of ASEAN Community establishment is to make all the members of ASEAN be able to discuss all their problems and share to other ASEAN members in order to solve their problems which is impact to ASEAN region progress. The progress based on three pillars, one of the pillar is the ASEAN Economic Community. Economic cooperation between countries means also cooperation with employer sector. Indonesia is the largest country among the ASEAN member's country and the biggest amount of population. Part of them are unemployment productive employee, which is identic to poverty. One of the Government's policy in order to reduce the poverty is by supplies Indonesian workers(TKI) abroad. They are 3.998.592 workers in 2012 work abroad, two devide three of them working in Malaysia. This amount not yet include illegal workers. The remitant they contribute in average up to \$6.77 billion per year. This number could be less then the workers gain. So that, they were honoured as Devisa Heroes. There are many success story of them, but also lot's of number of them are failed. By doing qualitative research, in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion on success and failed ex Indonesian workers, this research result is that the success of Indonesian workers is because there is the Person – Job Fit. On the other hand, TKI failed because there is no match between Person – Job Fit (un Fit)*

**Key Words:** *Sinergy, Person – Job Fit, Unb t, Focus Group Discussion, Remitan*

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